A Family Dewspaper Bevoted to Bolitics, Afterature, Morality, Foreign and Bomestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

NEW SERIES VOL. 1, NO. 40.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

OLD SERIES VOL. 9, NO. 140

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TWO DIA ARS per sumum to be paid half yearly in advance, puper discontinued until ALL arreamages are paid. All communications or letters on business relating to the lee, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLUBS.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW SUNBURY, PA. s sitended to in the Counties of ad, Union, Lycoming and Columbia Refer to:

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Philadelphia, April 1, 1818—y

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Philad. April 1, 1848—

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HENRY COULTER, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

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chase such articles, good and cheap, would well to call on him, as they are all manufaced by him in the best manner. hilade phia, June 3, 1848.—19

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gency for the Manufacturer of Glaziers Diavicers per mail (post paid) will be punctually hiladelphia, April 1, 1848-y

VIEW EDER 955 RST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES HE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE-TED PRE "IUM ROSE WOOD PIANOS. is place. These Pianos have a plain, mas and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depti ne, and elegance of workmanship, are not assed by any in the United States bese instruments are highly approved of by

most emihent Professors and Composers of ic in this and other cities. r qualities of tone, touch and keeping in upon Concert pitch, they cannot be sucpasiy either American or European Pianos. ace. Vieux Temps, and his sister, the cele-d Planist, and many others of the most dis-ished performers, have given these instru-

a preference over all others.
ey have also received the first notice of the
last Exhibitions, and the last Silver Medal
o Franklin Institute in 1843, was awarded em, which, with other premiums from the source, may be seen at the Ware-room No.

outh Fourth st. - Another Silver Medal was awarded to C. er, by the Franklin Institute, Oct. 1845 for est Pisno in the exhibition. ain—at the exhibition of the Franklin Insti-Oct. 1846, the first premium and medal was led to C. Meyer for his Pianos, although it led to C. Meyer for his Pianos, although it een awarded at the exhibition of the year a, on the ground that he had made still great-provements in his Instruments within the

2 months. ute, 1847, another Premium was awarded Meyer, for the best Piano in the exhibition Boston, at their last exhibition, Sept. 1847, yer received the first silver Medal and Differ the best square Piano in the exhibition as Pianos will be sold at the manufactures Philadelphia prices, if not something

Persons are requested to call and exam-themselves, at the residence of the sub-H. B. MASSER. r. bury. April 8, 1848 -

THE CHEAP sh, Comb and Variety STORE.

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PHILADELPHIA. ERE they offer for sa'e a general assort is which they are determined to sell than can be purchased e sewhere.

try Merchants and others Purchasing in re purchasing e'sewhere as the quality

fron. In phia, June 3, 1518-19.

North Third, below Race St. and North 2st conner of Third and Market street,

SELECT POETRY.

(From the Daily News.] GOLD! GOLD! Away and away over mountains and prairies, No more of this toiling and tasking, Away and away to the land of the fairies Where Gold can be had for the asking.

The merchant discarding his trading and traffic The farmer his plough and his sickle. Are off for the land of our Mason so graphic, Where Fortune no longer proves fickle.

The mechanic who trusted the work of his hand And ne'er dream'd of a land so bewitching, Now on board of some steamer in extacy star As his palm for the bright grain in itching ;-

And takes up his small pack for the "diggins," (Leaving open the question of right with the

schools,) To his country bequeathes "Mrs. Higgins."

And thus, one and all, in excitement are tossed As they look to this new land of promise, And but seldom their visions of fortune are cro-By some cold unbeliever-like "Thomas,"

Then away, and away, gather up the bright stuff And at hazard of life to defend it-For remember, at home you have dear friend enough

Who will willingly help you to spend it.

T. J .P

THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. Journey across the Isthmus of Darien-its

Dangers and Difficulties. In the present excited condition of the public mind regarding California, and the various routes by which that modern Ophir can be reached, it is a matter of serious importance to the crowds of our fellow-citizens who are hurrying off, to be aware of the precise nature of the difficulties they will have to encounter on the Panama route, for which, on account of the great saving of distance, many are about to start .- We therefore copy from the New York

Herald, the following information regarding this route, written by a gentleman, who, from a lengthened residence at Panama and frequent journeys across the Isthmus, that paper deems fully competent to give a clear and correct idea of the route

and its difficulties: THE TOWN OF CHAGRES. the public, that he constantly keeps on a large assortment of childrens willow a ches, Chairs, Crades, market and travely situated at the mouth of the river Chagres, grown with grass. The trade carried on But to the card, in other words to those por-It is but a small village, and the harbor is likewise of a narrow neck of land, and is the neighboring produce of Veragus, the defended by the castle, which is built on a pearl islands, the town of Chariqui, David, high bluff on the other side. The village itself, is merely a collection of huts, and is situated in the midst of marshy land, and to the ports of Payta, in Peru, and Guaya- moded by a parched desert, and be liable to the continual rains which prevail at Chagres, keep it in a swampy condition; so much so, that logs of wood are laid along the centre of the streets, to enable passengers to avoid the deep mud which is always to be found there. Chagres is inhabited by colored people entirely, with the exception of some few officials at the castle and in the custom-house. Its population is about 500 souls. Its climate is the most pestiferous for whites in the world. The coast of Africa, which enjoys a dreaded reputation in this way, is not so deadly in its climate as Chagres. The thermometer ranges from 78 deg. to 85 deg. all the year, and it rains every day. Many a traveller, who has cal climates. incautiously remained there for a few days ITS MARKET AND ACCOMMODAand nights, has had cause to remember Chagres; and many a gallant crew, who have entered the harbor in full health, have, ere many days, found their final resting place on the dark and malarious banks of the river. Billious, remittent, and congestive fever, in their most malignant forms, seem to hover over Chagres, ever ready to pounce down on the stranger. Even the acclimated resident of the tropics runs a great risk in staying any time in Chagres; but the stranger, fresh from the North and its invigorating breezes, runs a most fearful one. The trade at Chagres has hitherto been limited to the forwarding of goods across the Isthmus; a small shop or two being sufficient to supply the inhabitants of the village itself with their scanty clothing. The produce of the Isthmus, consisting chiefly of gold dust, hides, Indian rubber

> Chagres is but a depot, and no real business THE RIVER JOURNEY.

and sarsaparilla, is sent down the river for

transshipment to the United States and the

The traveller, who for the first time in his life embarks on a South American river like the Chagres, cannot fail to experience a singular depression of spirits at the dark and sombre aspect of the scene. In the first place, he finds himself in a small canoe, so small that he is forced to lay quietly in the very centre of the stern portion, in order to prevent it upsetting. The palm leaf thatch over his portion of the boat, shuts out much of the view, while his baggage piled carefully amidships, and covered with oiled cloths, is under the charge of his active boatman, who, stripped to the buff, with long pole in hand, expertly propels the boat up stream, with many a cry and strange exclamation. The river itself is a dark, muddy, and rapid stream; in some parts quite narrow, and again at other points it is from 300 to 500 yards wide. The journey to Cruces or Gorgona [from 40 to 50 miles,] is not a long one. A light canoe, with two active boatmen and but one passenger, will reach Cruces in ten or twelve hours, whilst a heavier one might require thirty-six hours to accomplish the

on the river, and a good water filter will be found a great convenience, as the river water is so muddy that it is apt to derange former times the supply of canoes was quite limited and the charge depended on the celerity with which the journey was performed. A doubloon (\$16) was the lowest charge for a single passenger, and from that up to two, three, and even four doubloons. CRUCES.

He may now congratulate himself on having achieved the most toilsome part of glorious Pacific Ocean. Cruces is a small the banks of the river, which here are high and sandy. Gorgona, the other landing place, is a few miles below Cruces, and is likewise a small village, very similar to Cruces. From these two points, both about the same distance from Panama, there are roads to that city, which unite about nine miles from it.

JOURNEY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS. The usual method for performing it, is on horse or on mule-back, with another mule acts as a guide. The road is a mere bridle very heavy, and there is more or less of them all the year round, the mud-holes and swampy places to be crossed are very numerous. The only safe plan for the stranger to pursue, is to carry his provisions with him. Ham, biscuit, sausages, preserv-ed meats, and such kinds of portable provisions, are the best to carry. After a toilsome journey of some eight or ten hours, the savannah of Panama is at last reached, Pacific ocean, and the white towers of the city, give the now weary traveller assur-ance that his journey will shortly end; and another hour's toil brings him to the suburbs of the famed

CITY OF PANAMA.

sisted in importing dry goods from Jamaica, for the supply of the Isthmenians, and their vicinities, and the various little quil, in the Ecuador. The returns made rubber, pearl oyster shells, (from which the mother of pearl of commerce is made,) sarsaparilla, &c. Agriculture is at a low point on the Isthmus, as not enough sugar was raised to supply the city of Panama, and they depended for their supplies of wheat, flour, salt, sugar and groceries, on Peru or Jamaica, on the Atlantic side .-The climate is warm, say from 80 to 86 deg. all the year round—the rainy season long ever, are much cooler than usual in tropi-

TIONS. On account of the extreme heat, fish that are caught in the morning are soft by the afternoon. Beef, goat's flesh and pork must also be eaten immediately after killing, or else they will spoil. Fowls and yams, ukars, and the various fruits of the tropics are scarce and dear. Tea and coffee. as well as chocolate, are expensive; and wines and liquors, on account of the expense of transportation across the Isthmus, are likewise dear and of inferior quality .-It is only within a few years that a public

THE HEALTHINESS OF PANAMA. is far greater than that of Chagres. With due care, avoiding all excesses and the neighboring West India Islands. Thus night air, a person can preserve his health: still, the heavy rains, and continual damp atmosphere render it necessary to take every precaution; for though healthy, when compared with Chagres, it is by no means, a safe place for unacclimated stran-gers from the North.

CHARITY. BY MRS. LUELLA J. CASE.

Speak kindly, oh! speak soothingly, To him whose hopes are crossed, Whose blessed trust in human love, Was eurly, sadly lost; For wearily—how wearily; Drags life, if love depart; Oh! let the balm of gentle words

Pall on the smitten heart.

Go gladly, with true sympathy, Where want's pale victims pine And bid life's sweetest smiles again Along their pathway chine. Oh, heavily doth poverty Man's noble instincts bind Yet sever not that chain, to cast, A sadder on the mind.

passage. The passenger must take his provisions with him, as none are to be had it cannot resist the influence of kindness. THE HUMAN HEART is so constituted, the RIVAL TO MR. WHITNEY.

Washington Union, claims that he broached the bowels, unless filtered in some way before drinking it. In view of the great and
sudden influx of passengers to Chagres at
the present time, it is impossible to say how
they will all be accommodated with canoes,
and what the river journey will cost. In

"Washington Union, claims that he broached
the idea of a railroad to the Pacific, long before Mr Whitney entered the field as its
"original projector." It seems to us that the
merit of Mr. Whitney does not consist in the
suggestion of a railroad—that hundreds talked of years and years ago—but in offering to ed of years and years ago-but in offering to the public and to Congress a feasible plan by which such a road might be constructed. However, we give that portion of Mr. Dow's of War. It is conceded by the most straitcommunication, in which he sets forth his claim to having anticipated Mr Whitney. "Seeing a notice in the "Union," that my

native State, Connecticut, had presented resolutions to Congress in favor of Mr. Whithis journey, and but twenty-one miles of ney's plan for a railroad to the Pacific, I cancountrymen to the fact, that long before Mr. village, situated on a plain, immediately on | Whitney had presented his plain to the eye of the public, I had made an estimate for a railroad from Independence, Missouri, to the Pacific Ocean, and had submitted the same to several members of Congress. I had estimated, also for steamships on the Pacific, notwithstanding Philosophy and Dr. Lardner | build the road. had asserted that steamships could never navigate even the North Atlantic in safety or with profit. In the year 1837, I proposed to John Jacob Astor, to command an expedition to carry the baggage and a muleteer who of exploration, reconnoisance, and trade, to start from Independence, and proceed to the path, and as the rains on the Isthmus are great Western Ocean, and urged upon him the great importance of such a jount, both in a national and pecuniary point of view. Mr. Astor declined my proposals, urging as a reason his having withdrawn in a great measure from the fur trade of the northwest. My object in that expedition was to explore a pathway for the iron horse through the western wilderness, and select a site upon the seaboard for a connecting link with the commerce praise, so slow of faith in his fellow, have and the sight of the broad and glittering of the vast Pacific. It was a bright dream of applied those memorable words inscribed in my young fancy and had our western Roths-Cathedral of Panama, which are seen at child been more enterprising in his yellow the distance of about four miles from the leaf, I believe that years since, my footfall would have startled the eagle in his solitude, and my hand have gathered the golden sands from the rivers of Ophir and Parvaim."

Mr. Dow differs from Mr. Whitney as to the places from which the railroad should sion of commemorating this illustrious man shores of the bay of that name. It formerly contained from 5,000 to 7,000 in- some force in his suggestions on this point, habitants, and was a quiet, still city, where, during the day, nought but the sound of the ves to their correctness, the subject being one ration paid to the immortal name of Washconvent and church bells disturbed the with which many explorers of the prairies This town, as it is usually called, but in horses of the citizens in their grazings in are familiar. Neither is Mr. Dow favorable

> "It should not begin too far north; for then it would be closed by the great snows, and be sectional in its fruits. It should not begin inland towns. Goods also were sent down too far South; for then it would be incomdepopulation from the stranger's fever, be- sight, without grace, for daily applause. But How powerless would all their pomp and pafor these goods, consisted in the produce of sides assuming a sectional aspect that would we hold in Washington the image and superthe Isthmus, such as gold dust, hides, India be prejudicial to its usefulness. It should not begin at the Rio Passo, in Vera Cruz bay, because then it would run through a foreign rickety republic to Tehuantepee; and when it reached that bay, the vessels connecting with it would find themselves embayed out of the reach of trade winds, and liable to encounter all the bad weather of the Gulf of Mexico. It should not pass the isthmus of Panama, because it would require the Atlanand severe. The nights in Panama, how- tic steamers bound to England to run over 2,000 miles along a lee shore-the coast of the United States-with scarce a harbor for one-third of the distance of sufficient depth of water to admit them-would expose the passengers to the vicissitudes of all temperatures, from the frigid to the torrid zonewhich would give them a long voyage on the western shore to reach our own seaports on the Pacific, amid tempests, earthquakes, and chickens are dear; vegetables, such as "the pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day,"-divert commerce from or country, and concentrate it in a wild and defenceless pass between two bays that could be sealed up by the English nave in a week against the world, and this, too, when France and England are endeavoring to grasp hotel has been established; previous to the same—the former by right of survey on that, travellers had to depend on the hospitality of those to whom they carried letters of introduction. our charge d'affaires, hunted after for eight months, and could not find; and the latter by title derived from a nuncupative will, made by a bare-backed Indian king-the king of mosquitoes and mahogany-whereby Queen Victoria became heir apparent to the wild lands of His ROYAL NAKEDNESS.

The great Hesperian railroad should con Maryland; it should run through the city of Washington, cross the Ohio river at Wheeling, pass through Columbus, the capital of capital of Illinois; thence across the Mississippi, near St. Louis, Missouri; thence over the western border of Missouri to Westport near the mouth of the Kanzas river, and thence as far as practicable along the banks of rivers, until it reached St. Vrain's fort on the south fork of the Platte, or fort Laramie, on the north fork, and thence to the ocean by the ronte less exposed to storms of snow and most convenient to the water courses. Artesian wells should be constructed at convenient distances on the route where the rivers failed to afford an ample supply, and permanent encampments of dragoons and artificers, protec-ted by tents of Indian rubber cloth, with iron frames, should dot the line every twenty miles from the mouth of the Kanzas to the Pacific-This would make about 150 posts; and, at the rate of 50 officers and men to a post, would require 7,500 souls, or 500 officers and

7,000 men, and cost per annum not far from Jesse E. Dow, Esq., in a letter to the \$1,500,000. This body of men would protect the road, awe the various Indian tribes; de and the settlers and emigrants in their rights, and insure the safety of the rich trains that would pass through the country from Eastern India and from Europe. The line should be under the command of a brigadier general of the United States Army, who should pass over and inspect the entire line once a

quarter, and report directly to the Secretary laced constitutionalists that the government of the U. States can build a military road through its territories. As the west side of the Missouri is within the India territory, no valid objection can be urged against the constitutionality of the work from that point to the Pacific ocean."

The Union, in publishing the communica tion, does not endorse Mr. Dow's opinion as to the constitutional power of Congress to construct such a road, but hints that it would be better to refer the whole matter to the people, in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, giving Congress the right to

WASHINGTON.

Eminent men, as they arise, are occasion ally compared to Washington. Points of resemblance, now and then, may assuredly be found; but there never breathed a man whose mental and moral properties combined could endure a rigid comparison with Washington's. Whoever attempts to run this parellel, between him and any other, will readily acknowledge the truth of this proverb, mullum simile quatuor pedibus currit. Select the example from the present or the past, from our own or other lands, and inquire to which of their all would Erskine, so chary of his the presentation copy of his work, transmitted to Washington-"you, sir, are the only individual for whom I have ever felt an awful reverence." Of whom else would Lord Brougham have pronounced this remarkable passage-'It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occaof the progress, which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived, from the vene-

I have not yet met any gentleman of our calling, who is not decidedly in favor of the election of General Taylor, or who would not upon Messrs. Cass and Van Buren. We perceive a resemblance between the first presilingness to draw long bills on posterity for fame, in preference to numerous drafts, at scription, not of Cæsar, but of a peerless morthan the angels-

"A combination, and a form, indeed, Where every god did seem to set this zenl, To give the world assurance of a man." In no portion of our country has the memry of that great man been more universalcherished and beloved than in New Engand. A sentiment not only of reverence for his character, but of affection for his person, was very general in this quarter; and manifested itself in a remarkable manner, upon the occasion of his death. Nothing could have been more unexpected than the announcement of that event in Boston. 1 will close this article with a simple illustration of the popular feeling, when the sad tidings arrived. At the close of that year, 1899-I was small boy then-I was returning from a ride on horseback to Dorchester point-there was no bridge, and it was quite a journey. As I approached the town, I was very much surprised at the tolling of the bells. Upon reaching home, I saw my old father, at an unusua hour for him, the busiest man alive, to be at nome, sitting alone in our parlor, with his bandanna before his eyes. 1 ran towards him with the thoughtless gayety of youth, and asked what the bells were tolling for. withdrew the handkerchief from his facethe tears were rolling down his fine old features_"go away child," said he, "don't disturb me; do you not know that Washington is dead ?"

The reader has surmised that the worthy gentleman had sipped at the fountain of executive patronage. Not at all. He had never seen Washington, and never held an office, nect with the Atlantic near the capital of civil or military, saving under Hancock's commission as justice of the peace, which accounted a very pretty compliment in those days. No, he was nothing but an American, Ohio, thence through Indianapolis, the capital and he shed those American tears upon the of Indiana; thence through Springtield, the | death of one whose character and conduct had filled his heart with sentiments of pride and love, and "awful reverence,"

A SEXTON OF THE OLD SCHOOL. Lost His Nose .- The Doylestown Demo

rat relates the following : On Tuesday morning last, a young lad, engaged in taking care of the horses, at the livery stable of John Weikel, in this Borough, had his nose bitten off by a horse. He was in front of the animal playing off some pranks, which the beast did not like. It made one dab at him, and he came off minus a nose .-It was fixed up by a physician, and he is doing well.

HE IS A GREAT SIMPLETON Who imagine that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninty-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

THE BLIND SLAVE OF THE MINES.

BY REV. PRESIDENT HITCHCOCK. Allow me here to refer to a case that latemore forcibly than I had ever conceived, the descended one thousand feet beneath the earth's surface, in the coal pits of the Mid Lothian Mines in Virginia, and was wandering through their dark, subterranean passages, when the sound of music at a little distance, broke upon my ear. It ceased cluding sentiment of the hymn. "I shall be in Henven in the morning,"

On advancing with our lamps, we found the passage close by a door, in order to give a different direction to the current of air, for the purpose of ventilation, yet this door must be opened occasionally to let the rail cars pass, loaded with coal. And to accomplish this, we found sitting by that door an aged blind slave, whose eyes had been entirely cloth at ten cents per yard, he can make it destroyed by a blast of gunpowder many at 81 cents. This factory is worked by slave vears before, in that mine. There he sat, on labor, and another is in progress in Tuscaloua seat cut in the coal, from sunrise to sunset day after day; his sole business being to open and shut the door when he heard the rail cars approaching. We requested him to sing again the hymn whose last line we had heard. It was indeed lame in expression, and in the poetic measure very defective, being, in fact, one of those productions which we found the pious slaves were in the habit of singing, in part, at least, impromptu. But each stanza closed with the sentiment.

"I shall be in Heaven in the morning." It was song with a clear and pleasant voice and I could see the shrivelled, sightless eveballs of the old man roll in their sockets, as if his soul felt the inspiring sentiments; and ne stood, an old man, whose earthly hopes, together at San Francisco. even at the best, must be very faint; and he was a slave-and he was blind-what could he hope for on earth? He was buried, too, a thousand feet beneath the solid rocks. In the expressives language of Jonah. "He has gone down to the bottom of the mountain, the earth with her bars was about him forever." There, from month to month, he sat in darkness. Oh, how utterly cheerless his condition. And yet that one pleasant hope of a resurrection morning was enough to infuse peace and joy in his soul. I had often listened to touching music-I

had heard gigantic intellects pour forth anchanting eloquence, but never did music or vented a mode of ringing all the bells of a eloquence exert such overpowing influence before did I witness so grand an exhibition of sublimity. O, how comparatively insigdent and the present candidate, in their wil: nificant did carth's mightiest warriors and statesmen, her princess and emperors, and gone. even her philosophers without piety appear! geantry, and wisdom be to sustain them, it called to change places with this poor slave? tal-of one, created, verily, a little lower He had a principle within him superior to them all; and when that morning which he longs for shall come, how infinitely better than theirs will his lot appear to an admiring universe. And that morning shall ere long break upon thy darkness, benighted old man The light of the natural sun, and the face of this fair world will never, indeed, revisit you and the remnant of your days must be spent in your monotonous task, by the side of the wicked gate, deep in the caverns of the earth. But that bright and blessed hope of a resurrection morning shall not deceive you. The Saviour in whom you trust, shall manifest the Sabbath. himself to you even in deep darkness, and at the appointed hour, the chains of slavery shall drop off and the double night which envelops you shall vanish into the light and the liberty and the glory of heaven. And in just proportions to the depths of your darkness and degradation now, shall be the brightness and the joy of that everlasting day.

We find the following, which goes a-head of all the "machine poetry" extant, in a late number of that excellent paper, "The New York Universe."

As that where they've lobsters and oysters to cat; the Republic of New Grenada, securing the And down to that beach a poor exile of Erin, One morning I spied with a hungry maw steerin'The dew on his thin robe hung heavy and chill, As he walked into the ovsters and muscles to kill.

Hail, Columbia, happy land! Par worser times are nigh at hand; If I could read my title clear, I would right off to Texas steer; And those who meet me on the way I have no doubt to me would say: O, tell me, blue-eyed stranger, Say, whither dost thou roam ! Through these cane brakes a ranger, Hast thou no settled home? O, say, can you see by the dawn's early light,

The mosquito we watched at the twilight's last gleaming! The mosquitto that bit us so fiercely all night That kept us the while from e'er sleeping dreaming 1

Loud roared the dreadful thunder, The rain a deluge poured, The clouds seemed rent asunder, Yet wife lay still and snored ! And then sung. With trembling tongue, Hush, my dear, lay still and slumber, Valiant armies guard thy bed, Pleas and bed-bugs, without number,

Gently wander round thy head! Of in the stilly night, Ere slumber's chain hath bound me, I feel the cursed bite Of something crawling round me!

SINGULAR AFFAIR.

Some two weeks since a merchant in Bangor, Me., in emptying a tea chest found in ly fell under my observation, which illustrates the bottom a souff box containing a five dollar bill on the (N. H.) Bank, and attached to priceless value of the Christian's hope to the it the following epistle written on a piece of most unfortunate and degraded. I had paper of the quality generally used by the Chinese in putting up tea in pound packages:

PEKIN, Dec. 1847. Dear Mother-I am a prisoner in a Tea House, and have been for six years. I wish you would go to Washington and get our government to interfere and obtain my release. upon our approach, and I caught only the con- I enclose you a five dollar note; it was presented to me by an American gentleman-it is of no use to me, but it may be to you.

EDWARD LOVELL. Directed to Mrs. Nancy Lovell, Boston, Mass.

SLAVE LABOR IN FACTORIES.—The proprietor of the factory at Tuscaloosa, Ala., makes a calculation in one of the Southern papers to show that, if the Eastern factories can make sa county, also to be worked entirely by slaves, which will run a thousand spindles.

> THE BIBLE. This single Book I'd rather own Than all the gold and gems That e'er in monarch's coffers shone; Than all their diadems.

Nay, were the seas one chrysolite. The earth a golden ball, And diamouds all the stare of night. This Book were worth them all.

EXPORTING HOUSES TO CALIFORNIA -Mr. David S. Anderson, of Trenton, N. J., has contracted to build one dozen frame buildings really the exhibition was one of the most af- to be sent to California. The different parts feeting that I have ever witnessed. There will be numbered so that they may be put

PETITIONS in favor of cheap postage are being numerously circulated and signed in

He was cocks his hat on one side is a bully or a coward; he who wears it thrown back ward is a simpleton. The man who wears his hat forward is a banterer and a sneerer, and he who half buries his eyes beneath his castor, is a rogue.

The captions chap who attered that Had either no head or no hat.

REV. CHARLES BROOKS, of Boston, has inalarms in every part of a city at the same instant.

Look out, girls-Leap Year will soon bo

No MAN ever repented of having kept sience, but many that they have not done so.

DRUNKENNESS is but voluntary madness: t emboldens men to do all sorts of mischief.

A BAD Sign .- A young lady, named Jane Carson, obtained \$850 damages of Fling & Hufty, in Philadelphia, on Friday, in consequence of their sign falling and breaking her

Panis .- The population of the city, including the suburbs, is one and a half millions. -In New York the population is 400,000, and she has two hundred Churches. Paris has only forty-two, and some of these vacant on

JUST LIKE 'EM .- Prentice complains, in the Louisville Journal, that the Yankee girls who come West do very little in the way of teaching. Instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD .- The National Intelligencer considers it fortunate that the privilege of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus has fallen into the hands of Americans-regarding all other schemes towards an expeditious communication with the Pacific as vague, uncertain and distant. For this There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet the way has been paved by our Treaty with right of way over the Isthmus, and guarantying its neutrality. Private capital invested there will be safe, if our Government can protect it. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, offers no such security; and, besides, the right granted some years ago by Santa Anna, for constructing a road across h, has fallen into the hands of Messrs. Manning, McIntosh & Co., an English house.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Talk of the Mariner's compass the steam engine or magnetic telegraph. The all sink into insignificance compared with the following instruction for baking buckwheat cakes, so important if true :

"The griddle on which buckwheat cakes are baked should never be touched with grease. Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, if a cooking stove be used, it fills the kitchen, if not the whole house, with the smell of burnt grease -to say nothing of the parade, and boasting to one's neighbor, by betraying what we have for breakfast. Wash the griddle with hot soap sads, scour with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoonfel of fine salt and a coarse cloth; it will then be really to receive the cakes. After each cake is removed, the salt rubbing must be repeated. If the first does not succeed, try it again, and you will ever after follow the aftvice of an old house keeper."